THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGEA-FIRST CALL,

ment in making additional sales of gold, while discon-certing the bull clique in that market, seems but to have

ASPECTS OF TRADE.

THE VIEWS OF BUSINESS MEN-SPRING BUYERS-IMPROVEMENT IN THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Reasoning from the state of the public finances keasoning from the state of the public limited, some despondent business men have preddeted a decline this Spring in internal trade. The official records, however, indicate a season of extraordinary prosperity, importations at this port since Jan. 1 have been \$75,000,000 in excess of those of a corresponding period in 1870, while ionately large; and yet there is nothing like a glut ray to the hands of the consumers through the regular hannels. The condition of trade, foreign and demestic, ned, in great measure, by the financial operahas improved contrary to general expectation.

s, "is determined by two things—a surplus of lities remaining at the close of the previous seaare now size of the agricultu-nd this is only a small proportion of the agricultu-erves in the interior which are awaiting trans-

sions were made to the success of the five per cent loan, and advantageous results were confidently predicted. unable hitherto to compete with Government, will increase the tendency of fixed capital in the asting capital, which will be devoted to internal trade, d will flow naturally into industrial channels. A new ent improvement in all departments of trade

a consequent improvement."

will be the natural results."

The tendencies of foreign markets are carefully studied by business men, and enter largely into their calculations of trade. Attention has been called in many quarters to the probability of a large European demand for all kinds of American produce. Cutton mills on the Continent which have been closed during the war are fast reopening, and American raw material will be in strong demand. A have been closed during the war are fast reopening, and American raw material will be in strong demand. A movement of cereals toward Germany and France must also be accepted as a finality. An improvement in toreign trade resulting in direct advantage to the South and West will have a reflex influence upon domestic manufactures, stimulating the introduction of commodities manufactured at the North for household and personal use. The final settlement of European complications and the resumption of continental demands for American produce are regarded therefore with peculiar satisfaction by business men.

are regarded therefore with peculiar satisfaction by business men.

The depression of which complaint has been made in some departments of trade is not felt in the dry goods market. The following statement made by a member of a prominent dry goods house is supported by the concurrent testimony of importers and jobbers: "The Spring trade has been exceedingly satisfactory, and has more than met expectations. The amount of dry goods imported during the last nine months is \$23,000,000 in excess of that of a corresponding period last year, and at the same time there has been a large increase in domestic manufactures; nevertheless, the buying capacity of the country has not been exhausted, and the prices of leading staples have remained firm and settled. There is no indication that importers over-estimated the requirements of the market, and goods are moving off rapidly. The aggregate of business transacted by retailers and tobbers during the last six weeks is larger than has been known in ten years. Foreign goods sell freely, notwithstanding large importations, and the eduction of certain lines of domestics in consequence of extensive anction saies only acts as a stimulus upon the safekt. There is a scarcity of French goods, but no lack of British and German fabries. The city is still crowded with buyers, although the largest dealers have already course their stocks. The feeling among Western men is xeellent. Money has been scarce in that section, but as tensions are in great measure now paid up, and busness prospects seem to encourage dealers. Trade with he South has not equaled expectations, although there as been a manifest improvement within ten days. Taken as whole, the trade has been exceedingly satisfactory bus far, and is a matter of congratulation among heavy ealers.

far, and is a matter of congratulation among heavy cers.

ese general conclusions were corroborated by a set of interviews with the heads of departments in a cestablishment on Broadway, particular phases of the being in turn considered. The results may be merated briefly. Dross goods have been in good rest, although the absence of a large continental supply been felt. Sales have been made in moderate quantation of the advantage of variety in patterns. The send for shawls is unusually large, and all desirable so have been already sold. Woolen goods of light dist have commanded a ready sale, and the demands it city tailors for fancy cassineres have been unity have been unity have been unity have taken moderate agaments for immediate sale. Stocks in this line are easily smaller than they were last year, and the dedadvance which has taken place in Europe is not here, owing to the fact that ofd stocks are still selling, ortations have been of goods for immediate use. The tell production of cotton goods hast Pall owing to the teel flow of water in manufacturing streams has a limites production of cetted geometring streams has a tendency to stiffen prices, and the season opened with fietitious rates. The decline in raw material, and the accumulation of stock in the hands of manufacturers, tended to unsettle the market, and cotton goods and prints have not had a rapid sale. Over-production has not, however, compelled any great decline in prices. The same is true also of domestics. The market has been spassmodic, busy days alternating with dull ones, a general tardiness in dispessing of stock being the result. The policy of certain merchants in "cutting" lines of domestics has had a disastrous effect in unsettling the market. In white goods trade has been excellent, and in hoslery very extensive sales have been made. In kild gloves, owing to the high rates, there has been comparatively hittle trade. In silks and fancy millinery, rapid sales have been made owing to uniform rates of foreign exchange.

tively little trade. In silks and fancy millinery, rapid sales have been made owing to uniform rates of foreign exchange.

In special lines of the trade complaints of duliness are made. Importers of carpeting and matting have been disappointed by the slowness with which goods have moved off, and in many listances sent large consignments to anction houses. Immense sales of Canton and Indian matting have been made. Dealers in hemp linens, burlaps, and coarser fabrics, have overstocked the market, and are experiencing slow sales.

Compaints of dull trade are ill-judged in some instances, inasmuch as a change in the habits of merchants in the interior is ignored. Uniform buying, in small quantities, as the demands of county trade seem to justify, is substituted for periodic purchases. This is a wiser course for country merchants, inasmuch as light stocks are carried and quick returns are made. The facilities for transportation and inter-communication have instarily encouraged this mode of replenishing stock, and have done away, in many instances, with semi-annal invoices and shipments. Honce many dealers, falling to recognize this tendency, complain of slow trade. It is a matter of common observation that buyers were never more deliberate in selecting stock nor more privated in garging supplies by the actual wants of trade. Although the impression is general that "bottom" prices have been reached, there is nothing like recklessness in buying, and great caution is observed by country dealers sgalast the possibility of carrying stock over the season, or subjecting themselves to the effects of speculative tendencies in the market. Trade seems to be organically bealthful, and the business of the country is on a sound basis.

In general merchandise, business is more quiet than in

leading, and the business of the country is on a sound basis.

In general merchandise, business is more quiet than in the special department of dry goods, and, in some instances, greatly disappoints expectations. Imperstations are generally large and the stocks carried heavy, and there is a growing disposition on the part of holders to meet the views of buyers, even though at a sacrifice of current rates on staple articles. The improved tone that prevails in dry goods circles exerts a reflex influence upon other departments of trade, and dealers in breadstaffs and provisions, who have been disappointed by the limited orders from English and Continental markets, and have viewed with concern the material advance in freights, find grounds for encouragement in the favorable reports which are received from the agricultural districts, and confidently predict an active business season toward Autumn. Even those dealers who are loudest in their complaints of duliness in trade are forced to admit that their average sales are greatly in excess of those of hast year; and merchants who have entertained the most gloomy fears of financial revulsion cannot ignore the activity that prevails in the streets and on the wharves, infallibly indicating a prosperous commercial season.

JAPANESE AT CORNELL.

LECTURE ON THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE-CU-

RIOSITIES OF AN UNKNOWN TONGUE. F. L. O. Roehrig, the recently appointed Professor of Japanese Language and Literature at Cor-nell University, delivered a few days ago his initial lec-ture in the course, which makes plain some not generally understood points in an unknown tongue. For instance, the Chinese and Japanese tongues have no resemblance whatever in lexical form or grammatical construction. The Japanese construction wholly reverses our method of thought and speech, that is to say, where our sen-tence leaves off theirs begins; so that our thoughts really appear to them as inverted. Moreover, the word which describes or determines another has to precede it, so that not only as in our language, the adjective comes to stand before the noun, but also the possessive or genitive case, the nominative and the objective before the type. The principal verb always ends the whole sentence, and all other verbs that occur in the sentence are put in the form of 2 participle or gerundive, whereby the sense remains in some measure undetermined and suspended to the end of the period; then, and then only, it can be seen in a great many cases, whether the sentence is to be understood as relating to the present or the future as affirmative or negative, whether a request habeing granted or refused, or an offer accepted or rejected. The Japanese construction is, therefore, the very reverse of the Syntactic order of the language of China. The Japanese construction is, therefore, the carn; indeed, constitutes one of the greatest and most invincible obstacles which foreign nations encounter in their intercourse with the linkabitants. It is necessary, however, in order to distinguish between the spoken language of Japan and that whele is used only in literary composition. Of the former—the colloquial Japanese—as much as is needed for the common purposes of every

day life can in a measure be acquired by routine and a prolonged study among the people of that country.

The correct utervance of the Japanese acunds is by no means an easy matter. Thus, the g and the n final are pronounced with a peculiar mealization, especially the former; f and h are not always distinct, there being a particular mode of uttering them, which cannot be easily imitated by our vocal organs. There is also a sound which seems to fluctuate between r and d. The Japanese have no 4, the l in foreign words being uniformly expressed by r; when they pronounce English, they almost invariably say right for light, wrong for long, and ram for lamb, to read for to lead, &c. Another great difficulty results from the extreme ceremonicusness and politeness of the Japanese. Thus, in speaking with any person (except a son or a servant), it is always of the greatest importance to choose expressions which show respect for the individual addressed proportional exactly to his rank or social standing. On the contrary, in speaking of one's self, it is always necessary to use expressions of great humility. As to the written or book language, it is to a great extent a conglomeration of puzzles and riddies, even to the initiated, and fraught with so many and such inextricable difficulties that Father Oyanguren, in his "Arte de la Languag Japona," Mexico, 1738, declares "the whole thing to be simply an artifice of the Devil to keep the Gospel out of that country. In fact, the Bible has never yet been published in Japanese.

THE CAPITAL MOVERS.

MESSRS. COBURN AND SAWYER ON TRANSFERRING THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT TO THE MISSIS-SIPPI VALLEY.
[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, April 20 .- Messrs. Coburn and Sawyer, the minority of the Committee to whom was referred, last session, the resolution in relation to the removal of the National Capital to the Mississippi Valley, the recommendation of the majority—that the resolution lay on the table. To prove that the Constitution did not give to the Ist or any other Congress the power to fix permanently the Capital at any point, they quote from that document, from an article written by Mr. Madison and printed in the 43d number of The Federalist; from the debate on the clause of the Constitution re-ferring to this subject; from the laws passed by the Ist Capital, and from the acts of cession passed in 1788 and 1789 by the Maryland and Virginia Legislatures. The last declared that "the equal and common benefits resulting from the administration of the General Government will be best diffused and its opera-tions become more prompt and certain, by establishing such a situation for the seat of the said Government as will be most central and convenient to the citthe most direct and ready communication with the Western frontier." Messrs. Coburn and Sawyer then of the Capital, to argue that by the growth of our counbeen converted from a central to a border city, inconvenient of access to the majority of the people, and that seat of Government on the Potomac might now, with equal force, be used against retaining it here. The claims of the Mississippi Valley are then detailed at length; the immense deposits of coal in Illinois, Indiana, the great chain of iron works "which must extend on the margin of the Ohio River, from Pittsburgh to Cairo." The mountains of iron in Missouri are all told over and dwelt upon, and the assertion made that the men who control this vast wealth, power, and population, present and prospective, will never be satisfied with a Capital upon the border, at one side of the real and permanent In reply to the question : "Is there a better place for

the Capital?" the minority reply : "Yes, on the banks of the Ohio, the Mississippi or the Missouri;" and add that now is the time to make and answer this inquiry, before the Ohio, the Mississippi or the Missouri;" and add that now is the time to make and answer this inquiry, before further outlays of public money are made at Washington. "There has already been expended upon the buildings and grounds used by the officers of the Government," continues the report, "about \$25,000,000. The other expenditures have been for the city and district, and for such general purposes as are not peculiarly a part of the Capital; such as the Navy Yard, Arsenal, Insane Hospital, Soldiers' Home, Smithsonian Institution, &c. The Capitol has cost about \$12,000,000; the Trensury about \$6,000,000; the building of the Department of the Interior about \$40,000,000; the General Post-Office, about \$2,000,000; the building of the Agricultural Department, about \$20,000,000; the President's house, about \$300,000. The buildings occupied by the War and Navy Departments are old and temporary; the State Bepartment is in a rented building, as are also the offices of the Coast Survey, the Department of Education, the Coasts Survey, the Department of Education, the Coasts Burvey, the Department of Education, the Coasts Survey, the Department of Education, the Coasts Burvey, the Coast Survey, the Department of Education, the Coasts Burvey, the Coast Survey, the Coasts Survey, the Department of Education, the President's house and Survey Building itself is incomplete, the long colonnade on the eastern side having, at some future time, to be torn away, and a granite front like the western one to be c Appropriations bill a clause to provide for making a grand park to extend from the Capitol grounds to the President's house, at a cost of from \$60,000 to \$1,000,000. In addition to all of these expenses, the District gets every year about half a million of the public money for improvements and charitable institutions. The minority of the Committee conclude by recommending that no more money be at present expended for public buildings in Washington.

THE NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

DR. BROOKS'S REPORT.

The annual report of Superintendent Brooks of the New-York Juvenile Asylum is a pamphlet of about 50 pages containing many important statistics. This in-stitution, of which A. R. Wetmore is President, Peter Cooper and J. T. Adams, Vice-Presidents, and Thomas

Stitution, of which A. R. Wetmore is Pression, rectar Cooper and J. T. Adams, Vice-Presidents, and Thomas Denny Treasurer, is suituated at High Bridge, and has a House of Reception at No. 61 West Thirteenth-st. In opening his report, the Superintendent says:

While there has been nothing unusual in the past year, as compared with others, there are many visible indications of general progress and of continued prosperity. There were Jan. 1,1870, 54 boys and 28 girls in the House of Reception; 386 boys and 82 girls in the Asylum—whole number in the Institution during the year, 1,025 boys, 237 girls; returned to parents and friends, 575; indentured and placed in homes, 123; transferred to other Institutions, 11; escaped, 4; died, 4; remaining, Jan. 1, 1871, 65 boys and 19 girls in House of Reception; 388 boys and 81 girls in Asylum.

The children rise about 5, and after breakfast are put to work. At 8 o'clock they wash, then go to prayers; at 9, school begins; from 11:30 to 1:30, one hour is given to dinner, play, and exercise, and one to finishing the morning work. From 4 to 6 in Winter, and 7:30 in Summer, they are at play, work, and supper. Then come evening devotions and sleep. Sunday is largely devoted to worship. The children are frequently taken on excursions. Six hundred and forty strangers have visited the Institution during the year, and 4,685 parents.

The following table exhibits approximately how and to what extent the children have been employed in labor and schools:

bor and schools:	on marco sees		ne non-co
bor and senoois .		No. hours	No. box
How Employed, Including Boys and Girls. Tailor's Shop	No. Children employed.		In school
Wallast When	60	13	25
		14	14
Shoe Shop	30	9	26
Dining Room	15	23	23
Kitchen	4	31	17
		18	19
Bakery	********		24
Aqueduct Pump		95	29
Carrying Coal, Wood, &c	********	24	10
Offices, Kitchen, and Halls	*********	2.5	12
Hamital		10	10
East of December	23	12	29
Wanassing Roys' Clathes	23	15	29
Cleaning Halls and Bath Boom	1	12	29
Sweeting	2	(1	25
Setting and Preparing Vegetab	les 20	6	29
theiring and Preparing vegetal	-1- 60	14	29
Cleaning Wards and making B	dera	17	28
Myseedianeous		8.0	

The remainder of the children are, unless sick, in the school 20 hours weekly. chool 29 hours weekly.

The following tables exhibit the kind and amount of

14	per beliefuned in ene sumer		
a	wing rooms:		
ye:	William Louising - Chele	Smring-Room.	
		Committee of the control of the cont	No. of
	No. of	A second second	
	Articles Made Pieces.	Articles Repaired.	Pieces.
		Girls' clothing	9.802
и	SITTIN COUNTERING	Borr clothing	.26 584
83	Boys' shirts, caps, &c 864		1,318
25	Bedging, &c	Bedding	
100	Table linen	Sundry articles	. 446
15	ADIC HECK		-
-1	Window curtains 39	Total	20.150
	ACCOUNTY TO THE PARTY OF THE PA	Total	STATE OF LAW
	Total		
	Lotalessessessessessesses	Oliver	
	Tuilor's	Shop,	90
114	Boys' Winter jackets 537	Boys' Winter sprons	** 20
0.1	Boys William Parits 600	Bers' suspenders	1,236
- 3	duck Deligner, bester	Dozen hate stitched	60
10	Love Summer jackets 394	Dozen muse zermenen	
и	Hers' Summer pants 410		THE STORY
-	150	Total	3,701
12)	Boys' Winter exps 450		
		pairs, 5,735	
	Repaired shoes and boots.	transcerent bertes alem	

Reading, and St. Paul, the prices recorded were higher to-day than on any previous day of the campaign. Lake frequent set-backs usually experienced in that specialty. What point that stock will yet attain it is impossible to predict, but purchasers are found in numbers who are not wanting in the belief that the advance will not halt permanently until at least 120 is reached. The move-ment at present going forward shows, at all events, great confidence in a further advance. We have no pre-dictions to make. The North-West and Rock Island shares were strong, without making any notable advance, while the upward turn in Reading seemed to be based upon favorable reports from the mining districts. Ohio and Mississippi has been heavy, no new point being given out of sufficient importance to base an advance, and the old ones are not provocative of a further rise. Western Union was quiet and lower, on some talk that the next deal comprehends the skipping of the next

tory to a fresh start. The less prominent stocks were
strong and in good inquiry, while express shares were
strong and higher. The following table shows the high-
est and lowest prices of active stocks made to-day:
Highest, Lowest. Highest, Lowest.
E V Cen'l & Hut Con . 1001 1004 Ohio and Mississippi 532 50
N V Can'l & Had Cer 964 95; Del. Lack & Western 109; 1094
Harlem 1284 128 Union Pacific 334 314
Pris 214 C. C. and Ind. Central., 244 24
Reading
Lake Shore
Wahash 654 634 West'n Un. Telegraph 56 514
Distributed 199 197 Pacific Mail 454 454
North-Western 91 91 Mariposa Preferred 12 111
North-Western Pret 1004 904 Adams Express 224 11
Milwaukee and St. Paul. 642 6.; United States Exp 513 495
Mil. and St. Pant Pref., 84 82

dividend, with a view of depressing the price prepara-tory to a fresh start. The less prominent stocks were

The good sommercial demand for gold and the prospective specie shipments of a million to-morrow encouraged a strong undertone to the market to-day, the dealings during a portion of the day being animated and the business brisk. Early sales were at 1111 a 1112, but subsequently the price broke down to 110f, and later reacted to 111f, and closed steady at 111f. In the gold loan market the rates were 1 and 3 per cent, and 2 per cent ex-Clearing-House for carrying, and 2 and 1 per cent for borrowing. A large number of loans were made flat both in and out of Clearing-House. The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank was as follows: Gold cleared, \$68,735,000; gold balances, \$2,141,587; currency balances, \$2,390,613. The following were the quotations:

The day's transactions at the United States Sub-Treasury were:

eccipts \$658,513 40 Currency partnerss \$331,484 70 payments 4,231,497 39 Currency balance 9,117,578 42 palance 66,542,289 96 Customs 602,000 00 or receipts 4,543,927 28 Foreign exchange has been dull and steady at the fol-

wing quotations:	Sixtr D		Three I	hera
Prime bankers' sterling bills on London. Good bankers' do		10	1101 2	
Prime commercial sterling do	5,174 30		110 a	
Swiss	5.15 40		5.08 70	
Amsterdam	261.0	361	3614	364
Bremen.	19 0	794	79 4	=
Prussian thaiers	7120	-	T21 0	-

There was a brisk demand for money reported at the opening, and, under the apprehension that the payment for the four millions gold sold by the Treasury, yester-day, would tighten up rates temporarily, sorrowers started out early to make up their accounts. The rates were 6 and 7 per cent on railway and miscellaneous collateral, and 5 and 6 per cent on United States securities. The demand in the afternoon was limited, and at the close money was accessible at 3 and 4 per cent "all around," while round amounts of a million were offered at 2 per cent. While this reflects the growing feeling of confidence and security in monetary affairs, these low rates are provocative of speculation, which feeds on easy money. In the present instance, however, these rates can scarcely be taken as a criterion of the market, though it is expected that the Bank Statement to morrow will show a handsome increase in the net reserves of the banks, from the influx of currency. There has been a fair movement in discounts, the demand being principally from out-of-town buvers. The following the first principal forms at the first pri

t	he basis of rates, though some	gilt-edged pieces go	١
W	as 6 per cent :	Per Cent.	
5	Comercial first-class indorsed paper Commercial first-class indorsed paper Commercial first-class indorsed paper Commercial first-class, single names, Commercial first-class foreign, 60 days. Bankers', first-class domestic J to 4	7. 4 most	

| 1.00 | 1..6 of \$1 Com. | 1.01 | 1.09 | 1.00 | 1.5 × 20 Com \$2. | 1.12 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00

Division Telegraph Co.		It. I. see, Challes to the Personal	- 3
Rhode Island fis101 Alabama 5s	75	N. Y. Sa, Canal L'n '75100	-
	- 500	*	
The following were th	e bis	is for city bank shares:	
Offered, A	sked.	Offerel, A	lske
New-York 1364	138	Bank of North America, 105	
Manhattan	156	Hanover	105
Merchants'	-	Irving	13
Mechanics' 137	140	Metropolitan	133
Union145	155	People's 140	1
America150	155	East River	2
City730	_	Market	-
Phenix	_	Naman	-
North River 91	-	Corn Exchange	-
Tradesmen's	155	Continental 91	90
Falton160	_	St. Nicholas	-
Greenwich231		Marine	-
Butchers' & Drovers' 148	160	Commonwealth 90	_
Mechanica' & Traders' 137	-	New-York County 220	-
Gallatin National116	-	Imp. & Traders'	-
Merchants Exchange 1024	100	Park	160
Seventh Ward	109	Manufact's & Merchantal00	9700
State of New-York		Central National	109
Commerce	1194	Second National	
Mechanics' Bkg. Assn., 112	-	Fourth National	113
Broadway	-	Ninth National	114
Ocean	93	Tenth National	
Mercantile125	-	Eleventh Ward	100
American Exchange 113	1134	Oriental	
Chatham	1000	Gold Exchange 73	75
Bank of the Republic	118	The state of the s	
m	e words	loans to Ballmad band	
I dere was a very large	G YACTA	siness in Railroad bonds	, Oe

ness at the Boards comprehending in amount \$441,800. The bonds of the Morris and Essex, Toledo and Wabash. Hannibal and St. Joseph, and C., C. and Indiana Central were heavily traded in, the expectation that the Union Pacific securities will be soon admitted to the call on the London Change stimulating a demand for them. The Central Pacifics advanced from 100 to 101‡ on a brisk in-quiry from the German bankers, apparently on the news

Bernn Bourse. The four	own	ig are the mas:	- 1
Offered. A	sked	Offered. A	sked
N. Y. Central Se, 1983 94	-	Tol. & Wah, Cons. Conv. 864	-
N. Y. Central fie, 1887 924	94	Han, & Naples, 1st M 85	**
N. Y. Central fie. R. Est., 924	-	Gt. Western 1st M. '88. 842	90
N. Y. Central da. Sabin 924	-	Gt. Western 2d M., '90	874
N. Y. Central 7s, 1876100	-	Quincy & Tol. I M., 1830	85
N. Y. Central 7s, Con. 76, 190	-	Ills. & So. Iown let M 80	-
N. Y. Central 7s, 1865-76, 100	-	Galena & Chic, Extend 100	103
Brie 1st Mort. Extended., 99	-	Galena & Chic. 2d Mtge 974	-
Brie 1st Mort. Indorsed 92	-	Chie. R. I. & Pacific 101	1011
Erie 3d Mort. 7a, 1883 864	89	Morris & Essex 1st Mort. 1034	104
Erte 4th Mort. 7s, 1800 821	831	Morris & Essex 2d M 96	964
Brie 5th Mort. 7s, 1383 30	-		3550
Buff., N.Y. & R. 1st M., 77 90	-	N. J. Cent. new bonds 1014	1011
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F., '80, 104	-	Pitts., Ft.W. &Ch. 1st M.103	-
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., 75 103	-	Pitts., Ft.W. & Ch. 21 M. 991	-
Harlem 1st Mort 1931	-	Pitta Ft. W. &Ch. 3d M. 93	-
Harlem Con. M. & S. F.6s 33	89	P., Ft.W.&C. 8 p.c. e.bds, 100	=
Albany & Sus. 2d Bonds 91	971	Clove & Pitts. Con. S. F. 94	95
Chic. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1 M.1121		Cleve. & P. 7d Mort 99	100
Mich. So 7 p. c. 2d Mtg., 100	1001	Clevs. & P. 3d Mort 97	100
Mich. So. & N. L.S. F. 7 Pet. 103	TIL	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th Mort., 84	85
l'acide it. 7s. guar, by Mo. 97	90	Chic. & Alton S. F 1924	1034
Central Pac. Bonds101	-	Chic. & Alt. Income 91	
Union Panific Let M. B'ds 904	19194	Ohio & Miss. 1st Mort 991	100
Union Pacific L. Grants 7s (8)	BO7	Ohio & Miss. Cons 91	96
Union Pacific Inc. 10s #2}	No.	Dub. & Stoux City 1st M. 95	96
Illinois Cent. 7 4 ct. 75.104		Peninsula R. R. Bonds 92 St.L. & Iron M'n. lat M 91	93
Alton & T. H. Let Mort 961	-	Mil, & St. Paul 1st M. Ha. 1064	107
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf 854 Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc. 754	80	MIL& St. P. 1st M. 73-10 981	
Chic. & N. W. Sink. Fund. 963	994		95%
Chie. & N. W. Int. Bonds 83	95	Mil. & St. Paul. L & M.D. #9	90
Chic. & N. W. Cone'l B'd 91	77	Mil. & St. Paul 2d Mtg 84	-
Chic. & N.W. Ex. Bonds. 874	-	Marietra & Cin. 1st M 92	
Chie, & N. W. 1st Mort., 95	-	Col., Chie. & Ind. 1st M., 874	875
Han, & St. Jo. Conv 194	1044	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d M 664	69
Lack & Western Bonds 101	-	Tol., Peoria & War., E.D. 854	-
Del. Lack & W. 1st M., 90	100	Tel., Peo. & Waz., W.D., 874	88
Del., Luck, & W. 2d M., 944	947	Tol., Peo. & War., 24 M. 70	72
Tol. & Wab. 1st Mort Ex., 934	94	N. Y. & N. Haven da 97	=
T. & W. 1st M. St. L. div 16	86	Boston H. & E. Guar 25	
Tol. & Wah. 2d Mort 92	.94	Cedar Falls & Minn 1st M. 82	85
Tol. & Wab. Equip. B'ds. 81	824		

They may be had in Coupon or Registered form, and

in denominations of \$1,000, \$500, and \$100. Price, 30 and accrued interest from Nov. 1, at which rate they yield 7 per cent, gold, interest on their cost. We have prepared pamphlets, showing the agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing advantages of the adjacent territory, and the traffic facilities and financial prospects of the Road, which will be furnished on application. Fisk & Hatcit, Financial Agents.

Howes & Macy, Bankers (the same as an incorporated bank), No. 30 Wall-st., New-York. Four per cent interest allowed on deposits.

Persons Desirous of Receiving Interest for their money, and having it at all times subject to check on demand, can do so by depositing with this Banking House, which allows Interest on the entire daily balances at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. COLLECTIONS made on any part of the world, with

immediate returns, at the lowest current rates. Orders for the PURCHASE or SALE of Stocks, Bonds, or Gold promptly executed.

To Brokers.—Wanted, a position as Bookkeeper and Cashler is a Stock or Gold House, by a party thoroughly posted in the business. Best of reference given. Address W. L. J., Bux 9,251, P.O.

THE MARKETS.

[Carefully reported for Tun Turnung.1]

ASHES—There has been a steady, fair deman! for Pots, prices are munder light receipts; sales of 25 bits at \$6 75 \$67 27. Pearls are

CANDLESS—There has been but little or no demand for all kinds, prices are nominally unchanged. We quote:

Sperm, P. 1274 to 1. 201

Sperm, P. 1574 to 1. 201

Sperm, P. 1574 to 1. 201

Sperm, P. 1574 to 1. 201

Sperm, Patent, Jud's, P. 15, 200

Sperm, Patent, Jud's, P. 15, 200

Sperm, Patent, Macr's, 20, 240

COFFEE—Rio is in moderate demand and steady. Other kinds

Pickled Scale, & Don.

Pickled Cod.

Markerel No. 1, Mass., shore.

Markerel No. 1, bar.

Mackerel No. 2, Mass., shore.

Mackerel No. 2, Mass., shore.

Mackerel No. 3, Mass., shore.

Mackerel No. 1, Mass., shore.

Mackerel No. 2, Mass., shore.

Mackerel No. 3, Mass., shore.

Mac

| Dealer of the Company of the St. Louis and South-Eastern Rallway Company, the on the 1st of May, will be paid at the banking house of George Copylyke & Co. on and after this date.

| Dealer of The Pints Morroage Six Pier Cert Gold Boxes Of The Pints Morroage Six Pier Cert Gold Boxes Of The Pints Morroage Six Pier Cert Gold South as the control can, have already been marketed—are secured upon an East and West Truck Line of Road, 427 miles in length, the greater part of which 28 miles in length, the greater part of which (227 miles in length, the greater part of which (227 miles in length, the greater part of which (227 miles in length, the greater) convey enormous quantities of the superior same by its superior advantages in distance, grades.

The value of the property, the certainty of a large and profitable business, the established reputation and referrition for the superior ask which this Road can command by its superior advantages in distance, grades.

The value of the property, the certainty of a large and profitable business, the established reputation and referrition from the convey enormous quantities of the superior ask which this Road can command by its superior advantages in distance, grades.

The value of the property, the certainty of a large and profitable business, the established reputation and referrition and referrit

FAMILY MARKETS.

PRIDAY, April 21.—Additions are constantly being made to the list of new regetable. For the present week we have a few emblages from new regetable. For the present week we have a few emblages from South Carolina, hunch turnips from same, green peas from North Carolina and Virgitia, with Orsier Bay saparayas. Omnos from Bermada also begin to arrive more freely. These, together with a large supply of Virginia radions, Jersey and Long Island rubbarb, spinach and sprouts, cross and daudelions thrown in, give quite a Spring look to the marketa. New rostatoes from Bermada are searce; but formatione are quite plenty. Strawberries from North Carolina are in market, and retail all the way from 50c, to 47 per quart. Cranberries are such a drug in market that they can be bought at \$10.54 50 per bashel from the receivers, who made a great mistake in holding them above the views of consumers all Winter. The question now is how to get rid of them.

Matton is scarce and high, good selling at 12c, for fore, and 15c, for hird quarters. Lambs are now cut up at \$20.00 for a fure quarter, and \$10.50 for a bind. Veal is in fair supply, but higher, and so is beef, at wholeasle, though the retail butchers do not change the prices. Smoked bufalo huma now comprise with those from our own bewess.

Mask hins of fish are plenty, and generally cheaper, and from the Hudson selling at 350 fbc, each—some stall belaware at 25c. A large lot of Chalifornia ashmon recoulty arrived in lee, and is the only ashmon just nowon sale.

Foultry stands exhibit a variable stock, from the mobily birds originally frozen in Canada and at the West, selling at 15020c, \$20. https://doi.org/10.1006/10.1006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10.0006/10

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Faiday, April 21.—Binayus—Arrivals today, 1,427, viz., 34 cars at Weehawken, 32 at One-hundredthest, and 25 atsloommonlyas. This completes 6,622 for the week, and there is an easier feeling, thought no positive decline. The stock hung along well toward noon, whereas all that reached the yards at the usual time yesterday were picked up during the morning hours. The prices of feelay were 12/214/e, with some prime tops at 15c, the majority of droves to wholesale butchers going at 134 cm 124.

tops at Loc, the unjority of droves to wholesale butchers goes at 13c.

At Weehawken, N. Morris had 20 car-leads; Hurd & McCaffrey, 7 cars;

M. V. Wood, 5 cars, and D. Post, 2 cars; saics of the 3d Hilloch sieters for Morris: 63 by Ulerr & Cary, strong 7 cwt., at 15c.

W. E. Dudler sold 3d of 7 cwt. at 13c.

Toffer & Sone had 3d of 7 cwt. and 3d. The. below coarse and oncy. They sold 7 of vesterlay's stock, 6 cwt., at 13c.

F. Samuels sold 35 Hilloch steers, strong 7 cwt., at 3d. 4c.

W. Seigel run out 32 of 6 cwt. at 13d 14de, and 3d. 7 cwt. at 13c.

H. Meyers sold 16 of 3g cwt. at \$12d cach; 17 of 68c m at 13c., 5 fb per cwt., and 3d of 7 cwt. at 13d 4d.

Hund & McCaffrey sold their 108 Hillock steers, 73c fc. cwt., at 13d 14d.

NOTICE.—We are authorized to refund the

M. K. JESUP & Co., 12 Present Fig. 1. AND ASSESSED AS CO., 12 Present For Charles, S. C., to ATLANTA, G., connecting, via Gressia-borough and Danville, with Richmond, Va., and at Richmond with the Richmond, Prederickshay and Potomac Railroad, the Grani Trusk line for passengers to and from Washington, Baltimure, Philadelpsia, and Rew-York, hortening the route from New-York to New Griesan let miles. Mortgage only \$15,000 per mile. Interest eight per cent. free of U.S. Government tax. Compone payable July and January, in New-York. Present price, 28, flat.
For further particulars, see pamphlets at Office of LancaSTER, BROWN & Co., 23 Nassan st.

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.

OF THE ST. JUSEPH AND DESCRIPTION OF THE ST. JUSEPH AND DESCRIPTION OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Mortages at the rate of \$0.13.50 per min.

ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Pries \$\text{P\$}\$ and accrued interest.

We unbesistatingly recommend them, and will farnish maps, circular

We, D. CONVERSE & Co., 54 PINE-ST.

TANNER & Co., 11 WALL-ST. We subsistatingly recommend them, and the latest and the control of the control o

HINRY BELDEN, Secretary,

OPPICE OF THE SAPE DEPOSIT CO. OF NEW-YORK, 149, 142 AND 146;

BROADWAY, CORNER LIBERTY-ST. NEW-YORK, April 17, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for THIRTEEN
DIRECTORS of the SAPE DEPOSIT COMPANY of New-York,
and for THREE INSPECTORS of ELECTION, will be held at the
Office of the Company, Nos. 140, 142 and 146 Broadway, on MONDAY,
the 8th day of May, 1871, between the hours of 12 m, and 2 p. m.
FREDERICK FORTER, Secretary,

ST. LOUIS, Mos., April 10, 1871. THE COUPONS of the St. LOUIS and SOUTH-RASTERN RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT GOLD BONDS, due May I, 1871, will be PARID on and after that date on presentation at the banking bouse of GEORGE OPDYKE & Co., 25 Massan-st., New York.

PAYABLE IN GOLD OF EQUIVAIENT.

PANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

ARELECTION OF TRUSTERS for the ensuing year will be held at the Rooms of the Association, on TUESDAY, May 2, at noon. Transfer books will close April 25, at 3 p. m., and respen May 3, at 10 a. m.

J. L. BROWNELL, Secretary.

LLINOIS REGISTERED

VERY DESIRABLE BONDS.
ARTHUR T. PITCH & Co., II Pine at. SAFE and PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.—

8 Per Cent BONDS, at 75, and Interest.

10 Per Cent BONDS, at 90, and Interest.

ARTHOR T. FITCH & Co., II Pine-st.

TEN PER CENT INTEREST for Loans on Illinois Farm Scourity obtained with safety. Interest punctual. Address JOHN ROCKWELL, 10 Tribune Balkling, Chicago, Ill. INSURANCE STOCKS and SCRIPS WANTED E. S. BAILEY, 65 Wallet.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine Street,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

CONNECTICUT WESTERN RAILROAD CO.,

Coupon or Registered, and by the Legislature of Connecticut made free of Coupon or Registered, and by the Legislature of Connecticut made free of all State tax—seven per cent inkorest, payable January and July in New-York. They have 30 years to run. The subscribed capital stock of the Company is \$1,620,000, all of which except \$45,000 has been paid in each. Of this, \$730,000 has been subscribed and paid by the City of Hartford. The mortgage is made in trust to the Tressurer of the State, and countersigned by him, and by the terms of the Charler, can only be delivered by him to the Company in the proportion of \$2,000 honds for \$43,000 cash previously spended in the construction of the road.

The road extends from Hartford, where it connects with the whole New-England system of railroads, westerly to Millerton, on the New-York State line, where it connects with the Harlem Road, north and south, with the Dutchess and Columbia to Pishkill, now completed; with the Paughkeepsie and Kastern to Poughkeepsie, to be finished in July, and with the Connecticut and Roudout Road, soon to be built, opening direct connection with the coal supplies of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and

with the Connecticut and Roudout Road, soon to be built, opening direct connection with the coal supplies of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. A wide field for business is opened by its numerous Railroad and River connections, in supplying the country with coal, lumber, grain, cattle, and breaking's from the West, and returning iron, lime, marble, and the manufacturing products of the many thritty towns along its line.

The grading is complete, a part of the iron purchased, and tracklaring will commence as soon as the condition of the bel will permit.

The character of the Managers, among whom are Ron. WILLIAM H.,
BARNUM, et-Gov. HOLLEY, GEORGE M. BARTHOLOMEW, seq.,

and JAMES GOODWIN, esq., is a guarantee that the enterprise will carried through in a substantial and economical manner.

The price of the bonds is 90 per cent and accreed interest.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH RAILROAD OF KENTUCKY FIRST MORTGAGE Eight Per Cent Convertible Bonds.

This road, connecting the important points of Louisville and Paducah, This road, connecting the important points of Louisville and Paducah, is 105 miles long and passes through a rich sgrieuitaral and mineral section of the State of Kentocky. Seventy-few miles are already in successful operation, and it is expected that the line will be opened to Greenville, 33 miles, in July next. The western end of the line is also being pushed rigorously to completion. The Company have bons the states subscriptions, amounting to \$3,060,000, of which the City of Louisville subscribed \$41,000,000.

The Bonds are deposited with the United States Trust Company of New-York, and the proceeds of their sale are paid to the Railroad Company only in the ratio of construction. The compons are payable on the fram days of MARCH and SEPTEMBER at the BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK. We offer the Bonds at the low price of \$15\$ and accreed interest.

YORK. We offer the Bonds at the low price of \$75 and accrued interest,

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & Co., NO. 41 BROAD-ST.,
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & Co.,
FO. 40 WALL-ST., HALLGARTEN & Co.,

NO. 28 BROAD-ST. FOR SALE,

ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE, AND CHICAGO RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

\$15,000 a mile; Interest 7 ner cent, payable April and October, Free of Government Tax. Principal and Interest guaranteed by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company of Illinois.
M. K. JESUP & Comp'y.

LO PINE STL